conſent in what has been juſt now declared,& the Controverſie being about *Matter of fact*, wherein Authority, Number, and Reputation muſt caſt the Ballance, Monſ. *Hevelius*, who is as well known for his Ingenuity, as Learning, will joyn and acquieſce in that ſentiment.

Of a Correſpondency, to be procured, for the Finding out the True *diſtance of the* Sun *and* Moon *from the Earth, by the* Paralax, *obſerved under (or neer) the ſame* Meridian.

Seeing that the knowledge of this diſtance may prove of important Uſe, for the Perfecting of Aſtronomy, and for the better eſtabliſhing the doctrine of *Refractions*; it is in the thoughts of ſome very curious Perſons in *England*, for the finding out the ſame, to ſettle a Correſpondency with ſome others abroad, that are underſtanding in Aſtronomical matters, and live in places farr diſtant in *Latitude*, and under (or near) the ſame *Meridian*.

To perform which, the following Method is propoſed to be obſerved; *viz*. That at certain times agreed on by two Obſervatours, making uſe of *Teleſcopes*, large, good and well fitted for this purpoſe, by a meaſuring rod, placed within the Eye-glaſs at a convenient diſtance, that it may be diſtinctly ſeen, and ſerve for meaſuring ſmall diſtances by minuts and ſeconds (which is eaſie enough in large *Teleſcopes*) that, I ſay, each of ſuch obſervers, thus furniſh't, ſhall obſerve the viſible way of the *Moon* among the *Fixt ſtars*, (by taking her exact diſtance from any *Fixt ſtarr*, that lyes in or very near her way, together with the exact time of her ſo appearing) and the then apparent Diameter of her Disk; continuing theſe Obſervations every time for two or three hours, that ſo, if if poſſible, two exact obſervations of her *Apparent* place among the *Fixt ſtars* being made, at two places thus diſtant in *Latitude*, and as near as may be under the ſame *Meridian*, by theſe Obſervators concurring at the ſame time, her true and exact diſtance may be hence collected, not onely for that time, but at all other times, by any ſingle Obſervator's viewing her with a *Teleſcope*, and meaſuring exactly her *Apparent* Diameter. It were likewiſe deſirable, that as often as there happens any conſiderable *Eclipſe* of the *Sun*, that this alſo might be obſerved by them, noting therein the exact meaſure of the greateſt Obſcuration compared with the then *Apparent* Diameter of his Disk. For by this means, after the diſtance of the *Moon* hath been exactly found, the diſtance of the *Sun* will eaſily be deduced.

As for the time, fitteſt for making Obſervations of the *Moon*, that will be, when ſhe is about a Quarter or ſomewhat leſs illuminated, becauſe then her light is not ſo bright, but that with a good *Teleſcope* ſhe may be obſerv'd to paſs cloſe by, and ſometimes over ſeveral *Fixt ſtars*; which is about four or five days before or after her Change: Or elſe at any other time, when the *Moon* paſſes near or over ſome of the bigger ſort of *Fixt ſtars*, ſuch as of the firſt or ſecond *Magnitude*; which may be eaſily calculated and foreſeen: Or beſt of all, when there is any *Totall Eclipſe* of the *Moon*; for then the ſmalleſt *Teleſcopical ſtars* may be ſeen cloſe adjoyning to the very body of the *Moon*. Of all which particulars the two Correſpondents are to agree, as ſoon as he, that is to joyn abroad, ſhall be found out; whereupon they are mutually to communicate to each other, what they ſhall have thus obſerved in each place.

Of an Obſervation, not long ſince made in England, *of* Saturn.

This Obſervation was made by Mr. *William Ball*, accompanied